MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1909.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year ..... 6 00 SUNDAY, Per Year ..... 2 06 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 8 06 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay-

able to THE SUN. iation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of mhattan. New York. President of the Asso-tion, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; assurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 eet; Secretary of the Association, D. W.

on office, Empgham House, 1 Arundel street London office, Emagnam House, I Avunder Street, rand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in orden at the American and Colonial Exchange, witton aircet, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship gency, 17 Green street, Leicester Square.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and ditions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the otel: Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, ace de l'Opéra, and Kiosque 19, Boulevard ens, corner Rue Louis te Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo ublication wish to have rejected articles return by must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The New Theatre.

With the dedication of the New Theatre there begins something more than an experiment in the history of the drama in this country. For the first time the artistic ideas of the founders will be independent of the material success of the rprise. Whatever evils the commercial drama may be responsible for need never exist in this house. Its maintenance is not dependent on the success of that dubious policy described as "giving the public what it wants." That phrase was never an exact description of the way of the modern playhouse in the United States. It is an invention of the commercial theatre in its most objectionable shape to hide the fact that its direcirs seek to please the lowest form of public taste and bring down the rest of the spectators to the only level comprehensible to the managerial mind.

The founders of the New Theatre by their generosity in presenting such a playhouse to the people of New York and their support of its purposes have created one theatre which need not ofer to any such pitiful standard. uch technical completeness, such comlete organization and such a building ere never before in this country put at the service of managers. The directors of the New Theatre have all dramatic literature at their disposal, and hey have a command of financial ources never possible to a manger working alone. So far there has een every indication that the men en-rusted with the conduct of this house are competent to carry out the intentions of its founders. There need be no fear that popular support will be lacking. There has never been any deficiency in public appreciation of the best in other arts. In music, for example, the best has not failed to win the admiration of the people. That such encouragefiction invented by the commercial manger who found the ensiest prosperity in appreciation shown to vulgar and unintelligent plays. One of the greatest benefits that the New Theatre should all sorts of ribald and disparaging comn of public tasts the drama where it is traditionally supsed to stand on such a low level. The existence of such a noble foundation, moreover, is a splendid inspiration to respect and compel its recognition along with the other arts.

## A Modern Greek Hero.

Too bad that they have captured the flery TYPALDOS; the fitting end to his adventure should have been his turning into a "King of the Mountains," a genthat the Military League, which seems to be running Hellas just now, will be tentionally he has rendered a service to Hellas by throwing into confusion amiable King with his family, and treatwar with the Turks now regards his fellow hero with suspicion, for each one may be hiding similar schemes of ambition.

It was a glorious dream that Lieutensmoke all that Greece ever had again craven belly! united, Crete, Byzantium, the Orient and Egypt that ALEXANDER won; even, perhaps, that Italy and Sicily which is no time for talk of cabbage leaves and poling impertmently into Albania. At family chores. the head he, TYPALDOS. The first step. of course, must be to remove his old fogy superiors; that is the one idea of all Greek officeholders. Besides, had he the young Under Secretary of the Navy which sits above the waters of the navy who single handed, on horseback, routed TYPALDOS do the same?

mitteeman in charge to see that he was the scutcheon of Kansas. appointed Minister of the Navy. The The crime of the captains of industry of Greeks were not enlightened enough for lips the fatal words of the Gazette:

Typaldos-led Hellas, and Typaldos

all likelihood will be that King GEORGE will be left in an office for which he has no great attachment. He has managed to keep Greece out of trouble for nearly half a century, and even though he is not the wisest of rulers he understands his people.

### The Charleston Interlude.

As it seems to us, the whole country may well be proud of Charleston. After the noise and the shouting and the interminable speechmaking at Savannah -and we had expected that town to be much less maladroit-Charleston must have seemed a haven of refuge, an oasis of repose. The President had reached that halcyon spot after long and painful wanderings. He had been badgered by a hundred too eager communities with so-called edibles in both hands and with trumpets and rejoicings on the side. and he had slid into Charleston much as the toilworn traveller sinks into an umbrageous stopping place and tries to fan away his sorrows and his hardships.

Savannah, the snoring town when under ordinary circumstances it is always afternoon, had arisen from its habitual torpor and burgeoned into a strange plenitude of oppressive hospitality. The slumbering reserves had been called out. Bonaventure had assumed its gala costume. The great white way to Thunderbolt was smoothed for the occasion. And all the epicures and orators were gathered there. Mr. TAFT sat until 3 A. M. beneath a wind of pointless eloquence. Speakers charged with garrulous if unimportant vehemence made the welkin ring with a hollow sound. And so our long suffering martyr went away as if in some dream of rest and ultimate rescue and quiet. Savannah lingered over the remnants of its ill begotten banquet, and starvelings seized upon the crumbs. Exhausted orators awoke to dim remembrance of their fruitless vociferation, and Savannah by slow degrees resumed its normal sloth.

But the President seems to have found relief and much needed ease in Charles ton. There, if we may believe the current record, he encountered only pleasant offices and the opportunity of rest. The banquet, presumably correct and simple, took no time, and the speeches were reduced to nothing through the magic process of consideration. We can believe that Mr. TAFT, refreshed by the absence of alluring and abundant cookery, and rested in the dearth of oud loquacity, redeemed himself from affectionate restraint and cut a new notch in his gratitude to Charleston.

Has the country in general and Mr laft in particular to thank Deacon J. C. HEMPHILL for this delectable consummation?

### Insanity and Rabbits.

The spectacle of a man trying to prove his insanity at a certain time because at the moment he failed to shoot a rab bit is now presented to the New York public. A Mr. SMITH has pleaded in Justice GREENBAUM'S court that he was mentally disqualified from completing a real estate contract two or three years ago, and quotes in illustration the fact that whereas all of a party of seven ent would inevitably be lacking if the shot at the rabbit he alone refrained est dramatic literature were offered is a If this does not establish his mental disturbance and futility he would like to know what further proof any properly informed tribunal could ask.

Of course we know beforehand that

nfer on this community will be the ments will be made. The rabbit, in one beast. Its notorious appetite for cabbage leaves has deluded untold myriads the fondness for home and family has the American theatre to earn general misled a trusting world. But the rabbit has other aspects, as all experienced persons know. Pursued, hunted. imperilled, it becomes a demon of bloodthirsty rage, a furious engine of destruction. In North Carolina it has penal institutions. The old buildings can been known to spit into a bulldog's face and chase him into the nearest crossroads grocery, and when he drums with teel brigand by day and a frequenter of his left hind leg on nearby logs or even Athens cafes at night. It is to be hoped on the open roadside, all informed human beings pause, traffic is arrested and the neighborhood left free until easy with him and set him free to the passion passes. Mr. SETON THOMPgrace the Paris boulevards. Unin- son has told us how a mother rabbit once destroyed a rattlesnake in single combat. A well known citizen of Washthe petticoated Prætorians who for ington has told of a rabbit that seamed the moment are bullying the civilian his arm with blighting scars, long years part of the Greek people, upsetting ago in South Carolina, because he tried Cabinets, threatening to turn out the to hold it in the presence of a sweet potato pie. The sanguinary annals of the ing the Constitution as waste paper, rabbit's prowess under peril or deep Each winner in the race from the Thes- provocation are numerous as the sands salian border to Athens in that last upon an ordinary beach and red and reeking with the blood of victims.

How do we know that SMITH didn't go crazy when he saw that rabbit bounding from the bookage of the bush. with ragged head and bloodshot eyes ant Typalpos enjoyed, if it was brief; and tail both rigid and erect? In our one that many a young Greek has had belief he lost his mind right then and since Lord Byron mused that hour alone there. It was a sight to make the stoutand dreamed that Greece might still est heart succumb to panic. He had be free. Filling his bowl with the Ger. the "buck ague" and other disqualifyman beer which young Athens prefers ing paroxysms on the spot. Well might to the Samian wine that BYRON called AJAX have turned to pallid green, and for he saw before him in the cigarette the Numidian lion crawled upon its

Let those answer who have seen the rabbit in its unshirted wrath. This is

## The Shame of Kansas.

The great heart of Kansas throbs gustile once more. There is wrath in not read in the news from America of Lyon county. Anger fills all Emporia, blue Neosho. The cause of the passion the Spaniards on land and sea, and who is old, the oldest cause in Kansas. Only when he came into power set all things the occasion is new, and new without right? Why should not the stout ultimate novelty. The merchant princes have again offended. The robber barons So straightening out the pleats in his of Emporia and of the outlying and far skirt and pulling tight his linen greaves flung strongholds of Emporian civilizahe walked over to the Military League tion of Olpe and Elco, of Americus and headquarters and requested the com- Verdigris, they have put fresh blots on

uences of that person's rude re- this larger share of Kansas almost defies fued are told in the newspapers. The description. We quote with trembling

" The fact can no longer be concealed that no hundred dollar a year pledges have yet been The outcome of this ridiculous affair in received from Hou. Sease, Hon. Rozzucz. Hon. hundred dollar a year pickges have yet been he

ents of the roads in the neighborhood as well as Kansas generally."

The mind of the mere Easterner might easily wander from the crime to the circumstances, might easily pause astounded before the thought of a fair country and a fairer city guarded and served by roads which all afford "millionaire mail order merchants," but let him march on firmly resisting all temptation to stray. There is more to seek:

" It seems all the more unaccountable becau he merchant princes are apparently determined to increase their business in this vicinity. The rapidly decreasing game supply. These own and country have recently been flooded with namphlets and circulars describing the phenome nal bargains in overalls and prunes that they are

Swifter than Jersey justice, more ummary than the vengeance of the melodrama, is the fate that pursues the merchant princes of this favored land. To be rich in Kansas, to be a merchant prince in Verdigris or a robber baron sinful, of pitch pitchy; but to be filled with the damnable desire to keep, to hold, to retain the untold millions of shameless accumulation, this is to be beyond mercy and outside the precincts of pity. They would have it, these mer hant princes, who refused to "come This is the sentence of the court:

"The only explanation of the failure of th serchant princes to contribute to the road fun s the fact that they have a great deal of worr on their minds. They are being sued in many ourts charged with selling goods that were isrepresented, for violating pure food laws and for divers other things, and such litigation s expensive and annoying, and so they probably have overlooked the small matter of contributing to the Emporia road fund."

paradise of America, the Paris of the New World? Can such things only done quietly in Dansville lift their horrid heads on high in the land of all purity? The sin of the merchant princes looking out hopefully through the mists in the summer of a sin oppressed East, what solace can there be in Kansas, what hope of Wall Street, who are at worst only contemporaries of the merchant princes of Fifth avenue (Emporia)?

that run into Emporia run out. They lead to and they lead away, and beyond. We dreamed of paradise, and we have awakened to find only the from the polluted shores of another stronghold of capital, decorated with the shameful device of the dishonest

Writing in the Yale Review of "The Mores of the Present and the Future, our never enough to be commended old friend Professor WILLIAM GRAHAM SUM NER Says:

"The people in the slums have the same dres as those other people who have clubs, balls visitors, the park, opera, theatre and all the other

With submission, the people of "the slums" seem to have small or no desire for the sociological excursion or settle-ment, so dear to many of our best unlift-or killed with clubs. Then I added: ment, so dear to many of our best upliftever heard that Professor CHUCK CON-NERS, one of the most illustrious students I carried home my favorite Baker.

A Grand Army man owning a first class of mores and "lockways" in this town, has led or desired to lead an expedition of his farm was told by a neighbor that he would be "taken up" if he allowed a loaded gun to stand on his front porch. The old veteran, who had suffered in the Chickaryung sociologists and to consider the young sociologists and to consider the hominy swamps, defied any one to touch Yalensian mores. In fact, we should dis- him or his gun and sough tinguish "the people of the slums" from of people. Its throughly established by the habit of the former to mind their own business. A most unfortunate, indeed a vicious habit, and one that cannot bring prosperity or power in this age.

> It is conceivable that Mayor McCLEL-LAN inspected Sing Sing Prison to inform himself on what should be avoided in teach an excellent negative lesson

> When the cities become great and the concentration of the vicious makes immoral communities, it does not make for the good of the State.—Mr. TAFT.

Unless they vote the Republican ticket like that excellent Philadelphia; or produce great reform leaders, such as the

Slowly but irresistibly the Hon. JAMES Wilson climbs to the ridgepole of renown. He is specifically enumerated among "the big men of the world" by the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, one of "the big men" of the Dismal Swamp.

Florida was the Garden of Eden -Florida Why the past tense?

We notice that death by football has be come "a regrettable incident," like homi cide in Breathitt county.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siri A few months ago the public was advised that smok-ing would be prohibited in the subway. For me it seemed to have a good effect. It was fo but a short time, however. Recently the nul sance has increased and is now worse than ever I think I discovered a part of the cause to-day gentleman was standing in the station at Fousmoke which he was constantly augmenting. I asked the subway policeman to arrest him. He very politely requested the smoker to desist, which he did until the policeman's back was turned. I made inquiry of the policeman as to why he did not arrest him, as it was a plain case company were to ask smokers to cease smoking He admitted that he knew that they began moke again as soon as he turned away.
It seems plain to me that the subway company

ible party in this case. It is farcica to expect one of these amakers to quit until he knows a penalty is involved in his refusal to do so. Can we have no relief from this intolerable NEW YORK. November 6.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In view of the great amount of publicity which those holding the highest offices in our State seem to think necessary and proper for them to indulge in or endur the following quotation from "Measure for Mea urg," Act 1. Seene I, seems not inappropriate: "I love the people, But do not like to stage me to their eyes:

Though it do well, I do not relish well Their loud applause and Aves vehement: Nor do I think the man of safe discretion That does affect it. Boston, November 4.

Which Being Interpreted. ph was interpreting the dream of the fa

and lean kine. "it means the tiger will fast for four years,

Adirondacks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is no subject more discussed in the Adiondacks than the law requiring all persons desiring to hunt and possess game birds and animals to obtain a license from the town clerk or other officer in the localities where they live or sojourn

Complaints come oftenest who have never spent a day in the woods in every community who oppose any meas ure different from what they have been accustomed to, although made necessary by the exigencies of the times and the iberty" argue that this law is the entering wedge that introduces the customs of continental Europe into the hunting fields of this country. They, had previously sneered at the game laws and openly encouraged young men to break them, for getting that the lack of any enforced rules in the past had in many sections made deer entirely unknown where they at present shound. They stubbornly ignore the idea in Americus, this is an evil thing, of sin insist upon calling the measure the "gun in the season when they can be taken, but license taw" for the purpose of inciting and Game Commission by inventing the citizens of the right to bear arms guaranteed by the Constitution.

These notions held by these misguided in rural communities, are eagerly seized upon by the poachers, market hunte the law obstructive to their former pation of selling venison by the pound through the fall and winter and picking off such grouse as they are able to tree with a dog or shoot "standin." Only a ruffed grouse in his possession destined effect of this drain upon the game is still picked up, two or three in a place, along the road while feeding in the white after the leaves had fallen.

Another way devised by these men to create a contempt and disregard for the law is to insist that a license is required of every man who has a loaded gun in his house for the purpose of killing a predatory hawk bent on the destruction of his growing family of "broilers," for which he will res great, their punishment deserved; but ceive 25 cents apiece from his city visitors

the hill country I need only say that I was salvation from the robber barons of a man of standing in the community and who met me carrying to my lodge a gun which I had borrowed for the fall shooting, if I had a license to carry that shotgun No, the roads, the improved roads His interpretation of the hunting license law was such that he felt it his duty to de prive me of my weapon, and he would have done so had I not had the rules at my peace is not here, perfection is not tongue's end. Indeed it required quite an within these walls. Aready is still far argument to convince him that the law did not deprive any citizen of the right to carry arms openly as had previously been the custom and practice, but only prohibited navy blue Neosho, flowing hastily away his hunting protected birds and animals without a license. Hedid not understand that the law was not intended to prevent a man from owning or carrying a gun and he could not see that a man might at all times shoot natural enemies of game birds and animals. weasels, foxes, raccoons and especially the omnippesent hedgehog or American porcupine, whose numbers are such as to or yellow corn in the more mountainous and wooded sections. I pointed out that Esser county had paid a bounty of 25 cents each pon upward of 5,000 of these rodents during the last year, not to mention many hundreds more whose scalps had not been taken thought that the authorities would greatly or pistol for the purpose of killing animals

suish "the people of the slums" from once. The gun remained just where it slummers and visiting sociologists had been placed and in September he went after deer on his own land without a license, as the law permitted him to do.

Hunters generally obtained their license quietly, but sometimes tried to intimidate farmers who had neglected to do so and thus prevent them from shooting a bird or squirrel on their farms after the season opened. There were also a few desperate fellows who openly boasted hat they would kill every bird or beast they saw during the fall and winter out feeling of spite against the rule compelling them to pay out a dollar, and tried in every way to instil a hatred of the hunting license law in the manner already referred to with the hone of securing its early repeal as well as of the law that prohibits hounding, which is the form of deer killing favored by this class of people.

These men point to the law as being responsible for the accidental shootin of hunters and suggest that a few days of hounding deer each year would prevent do no still hunting at all if they could have one "go" at the deer with the hounds and watch the ponds and runways in the old

On the other hand nine-tenths of the New York city sportsmen sojourning in the Adirondacks with whom I have talked, dents, favor the present law with a few slight changes both as regards hunting licenses and the season for deer. The scout the notion that the 1908 fires were set by hunters out of revenge, for by so doing they would have destroyed their own business or calling of fishing, hupting or guiding.

As to the dangers of still hunting it is

asserted that few sportsmen injure them-selves or others in the woods. It is generally the work of some novice who tries for deer before the season really opens with the fall of the leaves, the time chosen by experienced still hunters. Those neophytes stake men in the leafy coverts for deer. It would be a good plan if only bucks were allowed to be shot from September 16 to October 20, with an intermediate period for hunting both sexes until the closing time set for buck hunting only. This would make it necessary for the hunters clearly to see that their game had horns, and they would hesitate to fire at a yellowish spot or a movement among the leaves, with a fine or imprisonment for two causes before them. Then, too, the fawns, espe-cially the late dropped ones, would have another month of their mother's defence and instruction against wandering dogs and other inimical animals. It would remove the on the marshes while Jacking or still hunting. In the confusion and excitement attendant upon still hunting as at present, practis many a fawn is shot along with its dam. It is almost impossible to keep the average man from emptying his magazine gun or rifle at every deer he jumps, and at short range buckshot are very deadly on deer old and young. They wilt like grouse under No. 4s. In some States shotguns are not allowed at all in deer hunting. The

idea is a good one. I knew a farmer at Paradox a couple of years ago to kill two full sized deer on the jump with a right and left from his old double gun. Deer are occasionally des-patched at short range with fine birdshot fired from choke bores, the charge going almost in a solid mass and making a tremendous wound. One hunter I knew killed a doe with a .22 calibre rifle ball.

The few remaining advocates of hounding

THE HUNTING LICENSE LAW. deer are mostly old fellows grown too stiff in a recognized and sportsmanlike manne or in a boat and shoot the creature as by the atrocious habit of clubbing in the

such men are almost invariably poo rifle shots, or their sight is gone by reason of old age or some other cause, thus com-

work. The guides are almost a unit nounding and say that as the game increases it will be much easier to get a man's winter meat, because the deer will become tamer and work closer to the old fields and

orchards as fall approaches. This season the Forest, Fish and Game sion has greatly aided hunters in

obtaining licenses by authorizing clerks to issue application blank cards which were furnished to all. Upon the receipt of the fee of \$1 or more, according to the residence of the applicant, and post-age, together with the blank properly filled out, the license was mailed to the hunter SPORTSMAN. TICONDEROGA, November 5.

### INFERIOR RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: f November 4, is quite apropos; it was asked by him in connection with the decision of a Washington official to the effect that the

About twenty years ago the authorities of Lincoln University, in Chester county Pennsylvania, brought from the Vey tribe boys, gave them the clothing of civilization and put them to school with the idea of Christianizing them and sending them bac to their own people to preach the Gospel. None of them went back, but "that's an-

ity. Allow me to suggest an illustration

other story."
When submitted to the influ ican culture the boys showed widely differ an orator, another developed a faculty for mathematics, a third for languages, and some no special bent for anything in par-ticular. These boys from unknown and unfathomable ages of black savagery ex-hibited just the same characteristics as

unfathomable ages of black savagery exhibited just the same characteristics as those whose ancestors had lived on this continent for two centuries. Now, if you please, what is a "superior" race in view of the facts here related?

I am of the opinion that the Turks are a fine race; so also are the Chinese and the Tatars of Central Asia; so, with no sort of doubt, are sur own North American Indians. Consider the story of a Sloux, told in The Sun the other day, who having seen an unarried comrade safely out of a battle with some proud Anglo-Saxons said to him: "You are safe, go home: I am going back to die with my family," suiting the word to the deed and returning to be slain by the whites, with wife and babies. I never heard a finer story.

whites, with wife and babies. I here there a finer story.

If half of what is told of the dealings of us Anglo-Saxons with "inferior" races is true, then I have a suspicion that we ourselves are in the running for that classification. The ultimate fact, as nearly as anything can be said to be final which restaupon human knowledge and observation, is that the Eternal Wisdom has left no peoples without a knowledge of that utterly mysterious "something in us, not of ourselves, which worketh for righteousness" and for good.

QUAKER.

#### OKLIN, November 7. WHAT IS SOCIALISM? Wider Definition and Some Modern Instances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: neither desirable nor possible to define socialism. In all such movements the porrow. You can no more define socialism than you can define Christianity. Neithe system has an ironbound code.

Rufus Isaacs, K. C., a very learned lawyer, recently said: "All reformers might be called 'socialists.'" Sixty years ago Robert Owen (1771-1858) was the champion of socialism, now it is David Lloyd-George. But there is all the difference in the world between the Welshman of 1819 and the the tian socialism of my early days were Maurtian socialism of my early days were Maurice and Kingsley, who were extreme low churchmen. The leader of Christian socialism at the present time is the proprietor and editor of the Commonwealth, Canon Scott-Holland, of St. Paul's, an eloquent preacher and a very advanced churchman. These three elergymen maintain that Jesus of Nazareth, of whom it is said "the common people heard him gladly," was a "socialism".

office. This represents an increase on the total for 1907 of 2,770 articles, which total for 1907 of 2,770 articles, or the total for 1907 of 2,770 articles, or the total for 1907 of 2,770 articles, or the total for 1907 of 2,770 articles, which total for 1907 of 2,770 articles, and the police.

## Ostrich Farming in Australia.

From the Scientific American.
The first attempt to raise ostriches in Australia was made by a Mr. Malcom, who in 1880 brought 100 young birds from South Africa to South Australia. In the following year the Parliament of South Australia enacted a law which granted to the first person who should exhibit 250 os-triches more than one year old about 2,400 acres of land suitable for ostrich farming. The con of land suitable for ostrich tarming. The con-ditions were safisfied by the South Australian Ostrich Company, which was founded in 1886 with a capital of \$75,000. The company received land near Port Augusta on Spencer Bay, but in spite of this. assistance the company has never paid a dividend, although it now possesses 1,100 ostriches, all of which were imported from South Africa. There is a still larger ostrich farm on the shore of Lake Albert, and smaller farms are scat tered through the colony. uth Wales ostrich farming was first

six pairs of ostriches from northern Africa, and es eighty-four birds. Oueensiand and Victoria possess only small ostrich farms, which have not produced very enuraging results. In all there are now about

2,000 ostriches in Australia. The inferior feathers are used at home and the more valuable ones are exported, chiefly to Germany.

## Missouri Game Law.

From the Kansas City Star.
The trial of Henry Carmiller for shooting kirka-The trial of Henry Carmiller for shooting kirka-dirkins, or desert flying fish, was held in Beavel Balt last week. He was arrested by Henry Hilo a deputy game warden. The law on the subject says that "no person shall entice, snare, spean of take in any way whatsower any niate of remainding fish, elephant, giraffe or behemoth in the State of Missouri." The law was passed as joke in 1858. The bill was introduced to ridicult The law was passed as Jose in loss.

The time efforts of certain members to pass a strict game law, which the members from the back-woods counties regarded as an infringement of human liberty. In fining the boy for shooting the flying fish the Judge said: "True, this bill was passed in a jocular mood, but it is on the was have laws we must enforce them." The flying fish that now infest Beaver Creek were sent to John Purtle by a friend in Africa with the Ro

#### Bitter Cry From the Oppressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have duti

fully voted, and I know personally twenty seven other persons that have; and I imagine that 870,000 others have obeyed that solemn obligation the armadillo, or perhaps a treatise on pie, or, if we have got to be serious, an argument as to the

we have got to be serious, an argument as to the relative importance of golf and clear Havanas—something, that is to say, anything else.

This is an appeal, not a criticism. I address it to that paper which is most accessible to the BROOKLIN, November 6.

THE PEACE OF LONDON.

ctivities of the Metropolitan Police Last Year.

From the Daily Telegraph Probably no body of men in the world have greater responsibilities and more and many interesting figures touching the daily life of London's millions are to be found in the Commissioner's report for 1908 31 last the ferce numbered 18,167 of all ranks, an increase of 248 as compared with the previous year. Excluding special service the number actually available for duty was 16,249. Of the enormou value of the property in charge of these men it is impossible to form any estimate but the ratable value alone of the area

The total number of persons apprehended for all offences in 1908 was 109,787, an in crease of 1,503. Minor offences were, how Criminal offences reported showed a de-crease of 609, and felonies relating to prop-erty of 543. The value of the property stolen was also less than in 1907, the differ-ence being £9,210, although the value of much as £26,243. In eleven cases the amount of loss was £1,000 or upward, and in eighteen others the value of the stolen goods Description That Does . Not Always Fi was between £500 and £1,000.
In the last report a marked increase was

recorded in cases of burglary and house-breaking, but here again the figures for 1908 show an improvement. Burgiaries decreased from 547 to 507, and housebreakings from 1.962 to 1.762. In the case of the latter there was an increase of twentyseven arrests and eight convictions, but twenty-six convictions for burglary seems crime are becoming more skilled in the art of evading detection. In 655 cases the houses entered had been left with no one reaker were guilty of violence. Happily the "haul" was comparatively triffing, and ousebreakings did the less amount to

Identifications by the finger print system igain showed a remarkable increase, 9,440 being recorded, as against 7,701 in 1907. Of and 5,704 for provincial forces. The latter figure, which contrasts with 4,408 for the previous year, is, remarks the Commissioner, especially striking, and indicates the firm and increasing hold which the system has obtained throughout the country.

One of the most interesting sections of the report is that relating to transit facilities. Year by year the mechanically propelled vehicle is steadily extending its way and the number of horse drawn carriages is as steadily diminishing. Even the ancient four wheeler, which has withstood the assault of its modern rivals longest, is now sharing the fate of the hansom. During 1908 licenses were issued by Scotland Yard for the following public carriages:

Horse drawn omnibuses

Compared with 1907 these figures show a net increase of 419 vehicles. The details are as follows: Hansom cabs .....

Motor cabs... Horse drawn omnibuses... Totals .....2,317

In all 2,090 new vehicles were licensed, comprising 21 hansom cabs, 38 four wheelers, 1,715 motor cabs, 125 motor buses and 191 electric tramcars. The number of vehicles rejected when presented for licensing was 2,089, this total including 767 hansom cabs, 91 horse drawn buses, 225 motor buses and 25 horse-drawn buses, 225 motor buses and 25 horse-drawn and 18 electric tramcars. It will be seen that the number of rejections of motor cabs is considerable. A high standard of fitness is insisted upon, and no-motor cab is licensed unless it fully conforms to the requirements. The decrease in the number of motor omnibuses licensed is attributed to the fact that certain of those previously licensed, having been found unsuitable, were not again brought forward, but were broken up or put to other use. Of 316 presentations made to the noise committee only 147 were passed, many of the vehicles being sent back several times for the noise to be reduced.

Evidently the number of absent minded travellers is growing. During the twelve months 60,407 articles found in public carriages were deposited at the lost property office. This represents an increase on the total for 1907 of 2,770 articles, which total again was 883 higher than that of 1906. These finds handed to the police by drivers and

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Of this aggregate 26,571 articles, of the value of £26,319 15s. 8d., were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being after three months returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with the police. The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 26,987 and amounted to £3,719 4s. 9d.

Fatal street accidents numbered 326, as compared with 283 in 1407 and 212 in 1906, Street accidents by which persons were injured totalled 16,674, against 16,772 in 1907 and 14,060 in 1906.

and 14,060 in 1906.

A few figures may be added illustrative of the multifarious duties performed by the force during the twelve months:

force during the tweive mo
Criminal offences reported.

Arrests for criminal offences.
Petonles relating to property.
Value of property stolen.
Value of property recovered.
Persons reported missing.
Persons found by police.
Found by friends or returned is
Suicides committed.
Suicides attempted.
Doors or windows found open.
Dogs seized. 

From the London Chronicle.

Pope, like Garrick, made but expoor figure in the witness box. He was cited to appear in defence of Bishop Atterbury when that prelate was tried for high treason in the House of Lords in 1723. "I never could speak in public," he told Spence afterward, "and I don't believe that, if was a set thing. I could give an account of any story to twelve friends together, though I could tell it to any three of them with a great deal of pleasure. When I was to appear for the Bish of Rochester in his trial, though I had but ten words to say, and that on a plain point (how the Bishop spent his time when I was with him at Bromley). I made two or three blunders in it: and that notwithstanding the first row of lords (which was all I could see) were mostly of my

## The Biggest Zoos

From the London Daily News.

The best zoo in the world, alas! is not that of London, if we take as our criterion the number of inmates. London has only 2,972 animals, while Berlin has 3,149 and New York 4,034. We hasten to say that the result is not entirely due to protection. The climate of Berlin, though foreigners of the number of th denounce it, is better for the purposes of a zor than London's. And New York has the home market to draw upon. The animals of the American continent are countiess. You can scarcely name a genus that is not represented, while there are a good many American animals that have no near relatives elsewhere. The very first mars pial discovered by Europe was the American opossum, and neither Europe, Asia nor Africa can produce an indigenous member of that order.

# Palace of Recconict

From the Westminster Gazette.

The Palace of Racconigi, to which the Czar has found his way by a circuitous route, stands in one of the largest and finest parks in Italy.

Originally a fortress, it was transformed into a more luxurious place of residence by Philiber of Savoy in 1681; and in 1775 a French garden was engaged to transform the gardens on the model of Le Nôtre's designs for Versailles. It has lately been refurnished and redecorated; but two of the apartments have been left untouched. two of the spartments have been left untouched.
One of these is the bedroom occupied by the late
Ring Umberto: the other is the suite in which
is preserved the furniture of the rooms in which
Garl-Alberto died in Operie.

NICARAGUA'S CONSTITUTION. Explanation of Charge Against Presi-

dent Zelaya. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pio Bolanos, who since the resignation of Minister Espinosa in Washington is the principal representative of Zelaya in this country, says in your issue of Wednesday

For several months there have been appearing to take exception to the statements he has he In this letter he states that he constitution of Nicaragua has been refor twice during President Zelaya's admi-This is not so. The national constitution of Nicaragus of 1893 was amended once, in 1896, and his amendment was put into effect in 1905 This exception is only worth traversing to exhibit Mr. Bolanos's adroitness. I have

before me three publications, the title pages of which read "Political Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua, decreed by the National Constituent Assembly, the 10th of December, 1893, fifty-second of Independence. Managua, National Press, 1893, also "Political Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua, promulgated in 1893, and its reforms decreed the 10th of December, 1896, arranged in one body for their being known, studied and applied by order of the Sener General President and by commission of the Minister of Public Instruction. Managua, National Press, National Street, telephone 25, 1897," and the Official Gazette of May 18, 1905, containing "The Political Constitution of Nicaragua. The subscribing representatives of the Nicaraguan peoe, united to give the fundamental law of the nation, decree and sanction the following political constitution.

Mr. Bolanos probably rests his assection on the fact that the reformed constitution of 1896 does not bear on its face as the others do the words "Let it be published.

J. S. Zelaya." Each of these constitutions fore Mr. Bolanos's assertion is not so. Mr. Bolanos continues: "Regarding the statement that Zelaya has not allowed the exercise of all the articles of this amend-ment, I wish to state," what for brevity may be condensed into this: That Zelaya was driven to arbitrary measures by the persistent efforts of the Conservative party to oust him from power. Again it is not so, I did not charge that Zelaya had not allowed the exercise of all the articles of this amendment, but on the constitution of 1893. "all those provisions of the fundamental law which set a limit to the free exercise of his brutal despotism." It was not, I am sure, merely to repress the Conservatives 1 dunot know what part the Conservatives 1 dunot know what part the Conservatives played in the revolution of 1894. As to that of 1896, all well informed persons in Nicaragua and Conservatives against spoliating and impoverishing forced loans and sequestration carried on without any color of law by the mere caprice of Zelaya. One of the Chamorros, the country is full of them, wrote a pamphlet in which he circumstantially and convincingly relades that when capriciously confiscating cattle Zelaya had them driven to his own pastures. The Reyes revolution was a revolution headed by a Liberal. The descent of the Colombian gunboat Pinzon on the Atlantic coast in 1890 or 1802 was an act of reprisal by Colombia for the interference of Zelaya in the politics of that country.

The revolution led by Emiliano Chamorro in 1905, and not, I think, as Mr. Bolaños saya, in 1903, was a thrilling affair, due to, a most outrageous individual offence. The elder Chamorro, by all accounts a most highly respected member of one of the very best families, had been for some time imprisoned in the penitentiary without any legal formality. At length, having obstinately refused to confess a political crime or implicate any of his neighbors, or perhaps to pay tribute, he was treated with chile pepper and salts and thrown writhing in torture into the public street. The son, inflamed beyond measure, without preparation or concert, sprang, so to speak, at the tyrant's throat and thrown writhing in torture into the public street. The son, inflamed beyond measure and personal wrong. It is a revolution of conservatives. The leaders driven to arbitrary measures by the persistent efforts of the Conservative party to

change business of that city? Does he know that his own uncle, Augustin Bolanos, at Bluefields, has been ruined by the beef monopoly? Has he heard of the Planters Association case against the banaha monopoly, in which Zelaya has long defied the Supreme Court; in which he has domineered the Judges and at length ordered the processout of court? Has he heard of the case of Alfonso Zamora?

Mr. Bolanos speaks of stuffing the ballot boxes, and of the Conservatives who have been unable to defeat Zelaya at the polls. There has not, I am sure, been an election in all Zelaya's time which was anything but a farce. During the last Presidential election Zelaya was the only candidate ever mentioned. To have mentioned any other would have been to send him or his advocate to the penitentiary. At the end it was announced that Zelaya had been elected by the unanimous vote of the people. That at a time when the country was being impoverished to maintain a soldiery to keep the people from rising in arms against their popular ruier.

Merican Resident.

Martin Lather's Room.

From the Jenaer Volksblatt.

The chamber of Martin Luther at Wartburg has fallen into a state of ruln. Admirers who bave visited the Ritterhaus of Vohurg, where the Elector Frederick the Wise offered asylum to the Reformer, have allowed their zeal to exceed their discretion, and, vandalilke, have carved the names with their pocket knives on the table, and chipped off bits from the bedstead, so that to restore it would necessitate making it anew.

The same has happened with the plaster on the
wall, and the famous ink stain has disappeared
completely. It is high time that measures should be taken to make an end of these

> Extinction of Chinaberry Tree. From the Fort Myers Press.

The Atlantic Coast Line has taken steps looking of the white fly, and as the Government has taken a hand and the experts have declared that the pest is bred to an alarming extent in the chinaperry tree, we can but commend the action of the Coast Line in the matter, and we hope the step they have taken will encourage others in this county to follow suit. The Coast Line has given orders that every china tree along its right of

## Theatre as a Sauctuary.

From the London Chronicle. Of sanctuaries for the eighteenth century debtor the value of the patent theatre must not be overlooked. So long as the actor was in the bounds of the playhouse he was safe. There was John Paimer, for instance, who lived in his dressing room at Drury Lane for months. But engagements—even at Drury Lane—come to as engagements—even at Drury Lane—come to an end, and at length Palmer was required at the Haymarket. The journey was a dangerous one. essity, however, always fosters invention, a cart, and called him "scenery."

## The Oldest Family.

From the London Globe.

The Austrians are known to be the greatest "sticklers" for genealogy, many of the nobles tracing their descent back to almost the dawn of history. Even in Austria, however, it is generally admitted that the Dukes of Norfolk repre ent the oldest family in the world. According to the most trustworthy authorities the Howards are of Saxon origin, the name in those days being Hereward. So far back as 957 there are trust-worthy records of the family.

From the Greenville News. Silas Morgan, living on Whidbee Island, Washington, found several dozen cans containing a substance resembling paint, and believing a case of red paint had washed ashore, painted his house substance resembling paint, and believing a case of red paint had washed ashore, painted his house with the material. On taking a sample to town he was told that the sticky fluid was pure optum and each can was worth about \$300. As he had used or spilled mearly thirty cans of the spinn he had wasted more than \$0,000.